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NOTES ON KANSAS MAMMALS, 1915.

D. E. LANTZ.

SINCE my last previous publication of additions to the Kansas list of mammals¹ several additional discoveries have been made in connection with work done by members of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. The recent publication of a review of North American moles by Hartley H. T. Jackson² shows that instead of a single form of the common garden mole, there are undoubtedly three forms in the state.

Scalopus aquaticus machrinoides Jackson. The type locality of this subspecies is Manhattan, Kan. The form has a wide distribution west of the Mississippi river, ranging from central Minnesota and southeastern South Dakota southward in the Missouri valley, except in eastern Iowa, and westward over eastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas. It occurs over the greater part of Missouri south to extreme northern Arkansas.

Scalopus aquaticus caryi Jackson. The American Museum of Natural History, New York, has specimens of this form taken at Long Island, Kan. The type locality of the subspecies is Neligh, Neb., and it was named in honor of Merritt Carey, of that place, who was long connected with the Biological Survey as a field naturalist. This mole is distributed over the greater part of central and western Nebraska, northwestern Colorado, and northwestern Kansas.

Scalopus aquaticus intermedius (Elliott). The type of this subspecies was collected at Alva, Okla. While specimens from Kansas are lacking, it is undoubtedly the form to be found in the state in the region south and west of the Arkansas river.

A bat taken by me at Medicine Lodge, Kan., in 1905 has been identified as *Myotis velifer incantus* (Allen). This form was previously known from San Antonio, Tex., and Carlsbad, N. M., and its occurrence in Kansas is a wide extension of its known range. It is the more surprising because the forms taken at Marble Cave, Mo., and Fort Reno, Okla., have been typical *M. velifer*. Such a curious crossing of range in mam-

1. Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., vol. 22, p. 336; 1908.

2. North American Fauna, No. 38; Sept. 30, 1915.

mals could hardly occur in terrestrial forms, but only among animals with the powers of flight.

My former note³ casting doubt on the record of the occurrence of the rice rat, *Oryzomys palustris* Harlan, at Neosho Falls, was the result of an error of judgment on my part. As the species is an inhabitant of salt marshes near the sea coast, I did not understand how it could inhabit places so far inland. Recently Howard H. Howell, of the Biological Survey, has taken specimens of the typical *Oryzomys palustris* in many localities, in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and there is, therefore, no reason to doubt that it also ranges into Kansas, and that the Goss specimen in the National Museum was actually taken at Neosho Falls.

The two additional moles and the bat herein recorded bring the number of mammals on the Kansas list to ninety-one.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON.

3. Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., vol. 20, pt. 2, p. 216.